

Shinbum article. In addition to Applicants' remarks in regard to this rejection in Applicant's prior response, please consider the following:

The date of the Asahi Shinbum article is November 28, 1986. As stated in Applicants' specification at page 6, lines 7-10:

The basis for our invention has been described by us in the following previously published article: J.G. Bednorz and K.A. Mueller, Zeitschrift for Physik B - Condensed Matter, 64, pp. 189-193, Sept. (1986).

The Examiner is using Asahi Shinbum as a reference under 35 USC § 102(a). Applicants respectfully disagree since to do so does not permit Applicants the one year period provided under 35 USC § 102(b) to file a U.S. application after their own publication which permitted Applicants to file the present application up to September 1987. The date of the Asahi Shinbum article is after the date of Applicants' publication.

In regard to the two-year grace period under a prior statute, the U.S. Supreme Court in *Andrews v. Hovey*, 123 US 267 (1887) states that:

"The evident purpose of the section was to fix a period of limitation which should be certain, and require only a calculation of time, and should not depend upon the uncertain question of whether the Applicant had consented to or allowed the sale or use. Its object was to require the inventor to see to it that he filed his application within two years from the completion of his invention, so as to cut off

all question of the defeat of his patent by a use or sale of it by others more than two years prior to his application, and thus leave open only the question of priority of invention. The evident intention of congress was to take away the right (which existed under the act of 1836) to obtain a patent after an invention had for a long period of time been in public use, without the consent or allowance of the inventor; it limited that period to two years, whether the inventor had or had not consented to or allowed the public use."

From this quote from *Andrews v. Hovey*, it is evident that the use or sale by others prior to filing a patent application by the inventor does not cut off the inventors right to obtain a patent so long as the inventor files the application within the statutory period which was 2 years at the time of the *Andrews v. Hovey* decision and is now 1 year under 35 USC 102(b).

The Patent Office Board of Appeals in *Ex parte Powell and Davies*, 37 USPQ 285 states in regard to the publication of Applicants foreign patent application before the filing of a U.S. application on October 5, 1936 on an invention described in the foreign patent application that:

The Examiner has also rejected the claims on the printed specification of Applicants' own British application which appears from this record to have been published on August 27, 1936. We know of no authority for such a rejection. Neither section 3886 nor section 4887 R.S. warrants the rejection. Obviously, the publication could not have a date

prior to Applicants' invention. There is no statute that requires an Applicant to make his invention in this country.

Therefore, Applicants of the present invention can rely on their publication in *Zeitschrift for Physik* as evidence of their invention.

The Patent Office Board of Appeals in *Ex parte Powell and Davies*, 37 USPQ 285, 286 further states:

The Commissioner indicates in *Ex parte Grosselin* that the Examiner should consider whether the German patent was derived from Applicant and was in effect nothing more than a printed publication of Grosselin's invention.

The *Asahi Shinbum* article states in the first paragraph:

A new ceramic with a very high T_c of 30K of the superconducting transition has been found. The possibility of high T_c - superconductivity has been reported by scientists in Switzerland this spring. The group of Prof. Shoji TANAKA, Dept. Appl. Phys. Faculty of Engineering at the University of Tokyo confirmed in November, that this is true.

The "scientists in Switzerland" are the inventors of the above-identified application. The *Asahi Shinbum* article only reports the work of Applicants and that it was reproduced by Prof. Tanaka. This article is a disclosure of Applicants' "own invention" and clearly

in the words of the Board in *Ex parte Powell and Davies*, "was derived from [Applicants] and [is] in effect nothing more than a printed publication of [Applicants'] own invention and cannot be used as a reference.

The Patent Office Board of Appeals in *Ex parte Lemieux* 148, 140 states that:

Finally, we believe that our holding is consistent with decisions in interference practice wherein, even though in the usual case a party may not establish a priority date of invention by reference to activity in a foreign country, yet in an originality case where a party is seeking to prove that the other party derived from him so that there is only a single original inventor, he may be permitted to prove derivation by reference to activity abroad. ... By analogy, in the present case appellant has demonstrated that he is the single original inventor, there being no adverse party.

Following this decision it is clear from the *Asahi Shinbum* article that Applicants are the "single original inventor" and that the *Asahi Shinbum* article is "derived" from Applicants and that Professor Tanaka's work reported in the *Asahi Shinbum* article is "derived" from Applicants.

Therefore, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the rejection of claims 24-26, 86-90 and 96-108 under 35 USC § 102(a) as anticipated by *Asahi Shinbum* and under 35 USC § 103 as obvious over *Asahi Shinbum*.

Attached are copies of the following decisions:

YO987-074BY

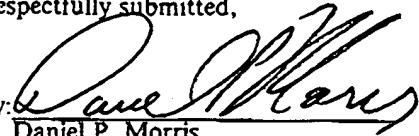
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Ex parte Powell and Davies 37 USPQ 285

Ex parte Lemieux 115 USPQ 148

Respectfully submitted,

By:



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Ex parte Lemieux

115 USPQ

Patent Office Board of Appeals

Ex parte LEMIEUX

Patent issued Oct. 8, 1957

Opinion dated July 31, 1957

PATENTS

1. Interference—Reduction to practice—In general (§ 41.751)

Patentability—Anticipation—In general (§ 51.201)

Patentability—Anticipation—Publications—In general (§ 51.2271)

Act of August 8, 1946 (35 U.S.C. 104) was enacted to overrule *Electric v. Shimadzu*, 307 U.S. 6, 41 USPQ 155, and preclude applicant or patentee from relying upon foreign activity to establish date of invention; it had no effect on *Ex parte Powell*, 37 USPQ 285; hence, inventor's foreign publication within year prior to filing United States application does not bar him from obtaining patent.

2. Affidavits—Anticipating references (§ 12.3)

Rule 131 does not apply where publication is publication of applicant's own invention; domestic inventors are not distinguished from foreign inventors; all that is required is that identity of application inventor and publication author be established.

3. Interference—Originality of invention—In general (§ 41.551)

Interference—Reduction to practice—In general (§ 41.751)

Even though in usual case interference party may not establish priority date of invention by reference to activity in foreign country, in originality case, where party is seeking to prove that opponent derived from him so that there is only a single original inventor, he may be permitted to prove derivation by reference to activity abroad.

Particular patents—Ustilic Acids

2,809,205. Lemieux. Production of Ustilic Acids, claims 1 to 4 and 6 of application allowed.

Appeal from Division 63.

Application for patent of Raymond U. Lemieux, Serial No. 281,451, filed Apr. 9, 1952. From decision rejecting claims 1 to 4 and 6, applicant appeals. Reversed. *PIERCE, SCHEFFLER & PARKER*, Washington, D.C., and *ALEX E. MACRAE* for applicant.

Before *DUNCOMBE*, Examiner in Chief, and *MAGIL* and *BREWINK*, Acting Examiners in Chief.

MAGIL, Acting Examiner in Chief.

This is an appeal from the final rejection of claims 1 through 4 and 6. Claims 5 and 7, the remaining claims in the case, have been withdrawn from further consideration in accordance with Rule 142(b) and are not before us.

Since the issue involved in this case is purely legal in nature, there is no reason for reproducing an illustrative claim.

The reference relied upon is:

Lemieux, Canadian Journal of Chemistry, Vol. 29, (May 1951), pages 415-426.

We need not refer to the subject matter of the claims because, as previously indicated, the appeal involves only a legal point. The following facts are not in dispute:

1. The appellant is the author of the cited publication.

2. The subject matter of the appealed claims is adequately disclosed in the cited publication.

3. The cited article was published prior to appellant's filing date in this country, but not more than one year prior thereto.

4. Appellant does not rely upon any earlier filing date to antedate the publication, nor does he assert that he completed the invention in this country prior to the date of the publication.

The examiner holds that appellant is barred from obtaining a patent by the provision of 35 U.S.C. 102(a) and that he cannot avoid this bar because of the restriction of 35 U.S.C. 104 and the words "in this country" in Rule 131.

Appellant contends that he filed his application within the one year period specified in 35 U.S.C. 102(b) and that Rule 131 is inapplicable. Appellant relies upon the case of *Ex parte Powell* and *Davies*, 489 O.G. 231, 1938 C.D. 15, 37 USPQ 285; he also refers to the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and to the effect of the examiner's rejection on Canadian inventors.

We have carefully considered the examiner's rejection and the appellant's arguments and have studied the pertinent cases on this subject. On its face, and disregarding subsequent statutory changes, the *Powell* and *Davies* case appears to be most apposite. The examiner recognizes that the cited decision is relevant, but holds that it is no longer controlling because of the Act of August 8, 1946, which resulted in the enactment of the statute presently corresponding to 35 U.S.C. 104.

115 USPQ

(1) We have U.S.C. 104 and by the case of *Shimadzu et al.*, 315, 83 Law. 504 O.G. 4, 41 USPQ 155, in an infringement not precluded by invention by abroad. We have the *Shimadzu* "country" in order to present Rule the case of *In*, 510, 1942 C.D. F.2d 163, 52 U the *Shimadzu* anomalous situation in interpreting another rule a inga. In order the Act of August 8, 1946, as is evidenced by No. 1502, June 2nd Session, at January 28, 1947, Session, the purpose effect, to overrule the Act of August 8, 1946, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

With the fact that the Act of August 8, 1946, to overrule the Act of August 8, 1946, it had no effect. *Davies* decision, *Powell* and *Davies* affected, we are controlling in the reversal of the note that the was cited by the In re Saurer, 405, 529 O.G. 878, but the Commission applicable only failed to establish person named also state that *Ex parte Gross* C.D. 248, cited decision, as was *Ex parte Gross* C.D. 163, to be.

Aside from 104, there is section is not case. Appellant's date of argued that he publication an the examiner. of invention

102(a) — author of publication

15 USPQ

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Journal of Chem- 1951), pages 415-

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115 USPQ

Ex parte Lemieux

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[1] We have traced the history of 35 U.S.C. 104 and find that it was promulgated by the case of *Electric Storage Co. v. Shimadzu et al.*, 307 U.S. 6, 65 Sup.Ct. 675, 83 Law. Ed. 1071, 1939 C.D. 870, 504 O.G. 4, 41 USPQ 155, which held that in an infringement action the patentee is not precluded from proving his date of invention by reference to his activity abroad. We note that, on the basis of the Shimadzu decision, the words "in this country" in old Rule 75, corresponding to present Rule 131, were held invalid in the case of *In re McFarlane*, 29 C.C.P.A. 810, 1942 C.D. 254, 540 O.G. 287, 125 F.2d 169, 52 USPQ 335. The decision in the Shimadzu et al. case created an anomalous situation, with one rule applying in interference proceedings and another rule applying in other proceedings. In order to remedy this situation, the Act of August 8, 1946 was enacted and, as is evident from Senate Report No. 1502, June 14, 1946, 79th Congress, 2nd Session, and House Report No. 1498, January 28, 1946, 79th Congress, 2nd Session, the purpose of the law was, in effect, to overrule the statutory interpretation of the Shimadzu decision and preclude an applicant or a patentee from relying upon foreign activity to establish a date of invention. The Shimadzu et al. case is referred to by name in both the Senate and the House Reports.

With the foregoing analysis, it may be said that the purpose and effect of the Act of August 8, 1946 was solely to overrule the Shimadzu et al. case and it had no effect upon the Powell and Davies decision cited by appellant. The Powell and Davies decision being unaffected, we should hold that it is controlling in the present case and dictates reversal of the examiner's decision. We note that the Powell and Davies case was cited by the appellant in the case of *In re Saurer*, 28 C.C.P.A. 1021, 1941 C.D. 405, 529 O.G. 802, 118 F.2d 719, 49 USPQ 78, but the Court found the decision inapplicable only because the appellant failed to establish his identity with the person named in the reference. We may also state that we consider the case of *Ex parte Grosselin*, 97 O.G. 2977, 1901 C.D. 248, cited in the Powell and Davies decision, as well as the earlier case of *Ex parte Grosselin*, 84 O.G. 1284, 1898 C.D. 163, to be pertinent.

Aside from the history of 35 U.S.C. 104, there is another reason why this section is not applicable to the present case. Appellant is not seeking to "establish a date of invention" but has merely argued that he is the author of the cited publication and this is not disputed by the examiner. There being no evidence of invention by anyone else prior to

appellant's filing date, the date of appellant's invention is immaterial. In the present case, we are not concerned with appellant's "date of invention" vis-a-vis the publication of another, an interferent, or other adverse party.

[2] Insofar as the requirements of Rule 131 are concerned, we need do nothing more than refer to and state our agreement with the holdings in the first Grosselin decision (84 O.G. 1284, 1898 C.D. 163) and in the Powell and Davies case concerning old Rule 75, corresponding to present Rule 131. In the former decision it was held that "this rule presupposes that the printed publication is the publication by some one other than the applicant whose application is rejected by some one who asserts inventorship therein either in himself or some other person than the applicant." In the later case it was held that the rule is not "intended to apply to a case where the publication appears without question to be a publication of the applicant's own invention."

We also take cognizance of several decisions (*Ex parte Ensign*, 2 USPQ 214; *Ex parte Layne*, 63 USPQ 17; *Ex parte Hirschler*, 110 USPQ 384) which have held that, apparently in the case of a domestic inventor, a publication dated less than a year prior to the filing date of an application is not an effective bar if the applicant makes a satisfactory showing that the publication is his own invention or that he is, in effect, the author of the publication. In none of these cases is there any indication that the applicant made the usual showing under Rule 131, that is, reduction to practice prior to the date of the publication or conception prior to the date of the publication coupled with the necessary diligence. We find no reason for distinguishing between a domestic inventor and a foreign inventor in situations of this type and all that is required is that the identity of the application inventor and the publication author be established. There is no dispute on this point in the present case.

[3] Finally, we believe that our holding is consistent with decisions in interference practice wherein, even though in the usual case a party may not establish a priority date of invention by reference to activity in a foreign country, yet in an originality case where a party is seeking to prove that the other party derived from him so that there is only a single original inventor, he may be permitted to prove derivation by reference to activity abroad. *Shiels v. Lawrence and Kennedy*, 81 O.G. 2085, 1897 C.D. 184; *Stiff v. Galbraith*, 108 O.G. 290, 1904 C.D. 10. By analogy, in the present case appellant has demonstrated

that he is the single original inventor, there being no adverse party.

In accordance with the foregoing reasoning, we conclude that the examiner's rejection cannot be sustained. We do not consider it necessary to discuss appellant's arguments concerning the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property or the effect of the examiner's rejection on Canadian inventors.

The decision of the examiner is reversed.

Patent Office Board of Appeals

Ex parte BERGMANN

Patent issued Oct. 8, 1957

Opinion dated Jan. 22, 1957

PATENTS

1. Patentability — Change — Material (§ 51.257)

Claims are allowed where applicant did not merely indulge in routine experimentation with material having properties which would be expected to produce results desired, but utilized to advantage a material whose properties appeared to be unfavorable.

Particular patents—Sound Recording 2,809,237, Bergmann, Magnetic Sound Recording Head, claims 1 and 3 to 7 of application allowed.

Appeal from Division 16.

Application for patent of Friedrich Bergmann, Serial No. 209,250, filed Feb. 8, 1951. From decision rejecting claims 1 and 3 to 7, applicant appeals. Reversed. MARZALL, JOHNSTON, COOK & ROOT, Chicago, Ill., for applicant.

Before TAYLOR and KREEK, Examiners in Chief, and NILSON, Acting Examiner in Chief.

KREEK, Examiner in Chief.

This is an appeal from the final rejection of claims 1 and 3 to 7 inclusive. No claims have been allowed.

Claim 1 is illustrative:

1. Magnetic sound recording head having a core consisting exclusively of magnetic ferrite.

The references relied on are:

Burns 2,536,260 Jan. 2, 1951
Buhrendorf 2,592,652 Apr. 15, 1952

As is apparent from the illustrative claim, the subject matter here on appeal relates to a recording head for a magnetic sound recorder in which the core consists exclusively of magnetic ferrite. Numerous advantages are claimed for this construction among which are reduction of wear on the core as a result of the magnetic record medium passing thereover, as compared to the wear of conventional iron cores under similar circumstances; and reduction in electrical losses especially at high frequencies.

Claims 1 and 3 to 7 were rejected as being unpatentable over Buhrendorf or Burns in view of the general knowledge of the art, the examiner's position being "The routine examination of any known substance for a particular use is expected where the known basic requirements of the use are compatible with some characteristics of the substance." It is his opinion "that the mere knowledge that 'ferrites' are magnetic is enough to warrant investigation by workers in magnetic recording. The knowledge of their high frequency losses and avowed utility in electro-acoustic devices practically demands investigation."

Appellant contends that the references relied on do not suggest making cores exclusively of ferrite, and that the known permeability, saturation and abrasive characteristics of ferrite would point away from its use in sound recording heads rather than suggest it. He asserts that recording heads heretofore used are made with cores of highly permeable material to secure proper operation, but that satisfactory operation is secured with ferrite cores even though the permeability thereof is considerably less than the magnetic materials previously used. He asserts that the smaller magnetic saturation of ferrite as compared with metallic magnetic material would tend to indicate its unsuitability in erasing heads where high magnetic saturation is required. He further asserts that the fact ferrite would not abrade the surface of the sound band was surprising since sintered ferrite behaves somewhat like sintered porcelain. This characteristic which would have been expected to be detrimental is alleged to provide a great advantage resulting in heads having a life at least ten times longer than that of metal heads heretofore used. Appellant has made of record a publication by Rolf Cruel in Technische Hausmittelungen des Nordwestdeutschen Rundfunks which compares magnetic heads made with ferrite with previously used laminated, high permeability iron alloy, which publication demonstrates important technical advantages possessed by ferrite over previously used magnetic materials. These are summarized as greater wear

ness resulting in greater distance to wear so used for much longer without adjustment, high frequency and for erasing.

We have carefully in view of appellant's various publications show the suitability of material for recording of which we are of the rejection cannot be sustained.

The patent to Burns magnetic recording heads magnetic materials such as having high permeability. These are made extremely thin, 0.001 of an inch thick, to reduce eddy current value as is feasible. Obviously, Burns anticipatory value, but the problems confronting this field as of the time Buhrendorf application.

Burns shows a magnet for magnetic record utilize a central yoke either side of which iron pole pieces 11 and contact the surface of used in the recorder. forms a part of the circuit, the frequency of a result of the variation flow through the ferrite noted, however, that pieces are necessary to netic tape from being frequency currents flow wound in the ferrite core no suggestion in Burns core may be made of it.

[1] The examiner asserts that low permeability factor as he states "such be undesirable permeability undesired results." In the teachings of the point away from the material having low permeability as ferrite as the sole core for a sound recorder. Withstanding this, the clearly shows that in a permeability of ferrite, acetic properties are a forms satisfactorily as a magnetic recording. significantly, however, is the made of ferrite have resistance to abrasion operate up to ten times conventional metallic iron without adjustment. important factor in recording

Patent Office Board of Appeals

Ex parte POWELL and DAVIES

Patent issued Apr. 5, 1938—Opinion dated Mar. 1, 1938

Appl. No. 23985

Patents—Patentability—Anticipation—Foreign patents; Affidavits—Anticipating references (Rule 75)—

Applicants' own British patent has not been sealed, so there is no reason for registry under Rule 29; the British application was published in Aug., 1936, but there is no authority for basing on it rejection of United States application filed less than two years after such publication; Rule 75 was intended to provide ex parte means by which applicant can overcome rejection based on publication not more than two years prior to his invention but does not apply to case where publication appears without question to be publication of applicant's own invention.

Patents—Electrodeposition of Silver—

2113517, Powell and Davies, Electrodeposition of Silver, claims 1, 2, 4 to 7, 10 and 11 of application allowed.

Patent No. 2113517 for electrodeposition of silver issued on application filed Oct. 5, 1936.

Appeal from Division 56.

Howson & Howson for applicants.

Before VAN ARSDALE, Assistant Commissioner, and REDROW and PORTER, Examiners in Chief.

PORTER, Examiner in Chief.—This is an appeal from the final rejection of claims 1, 2, 4 to 7, 10 and 11.

Claim 7 is illustrative.

7. A plating bath comprising a potassium argento-cyanide, an excess of free potassium cyanide, carbon disulphide and Turkey red oil.

The references relied upon are as follows:

Schlottter (British) 443,428, Feb. 27, 1936.

Powell et al (British) 450,979, Aug. 27, 1936.

Blum & Hogaboom, Principles of Electroplating (2nd Ed.) 1930, pages 350, 355 to 357.

It appears from Blum and Hogaboom that the silver plating solution of the claims is old except for the addition of alkali metal soaps or their equivalents. Blum et al describe an excess of free alkali metal cyanide but the British patent indicates that this excess should be very large and describes the use of Turkey red oil to which applicants refer at the bottom of page 3 of their specification. The British patent does not suggest the use of carbon bisulphide but rather suggests a substitute therefor. Blum et al does not suggest the use of soap. It is the combined use of carbon bisulphide and soap in the silver plating which applicants describe as their invention. The gist of the examiner's position with respect to the references referred

to appears to be that there is no invention in the combined use of the carbon bisulphide and soap in the silver plating bath. The trouble with this position is that it is not warranted by the record which does not show carbon bisulphide combined with a dispersing agent of the nature of the one employed by applicants.

The examiner has also rejected the claims on the printed specification of applicants' own British application which appears from this record to have been published on August 27, 1936. We know of no authority for such a rejection. Neither section 4886 nor section 4887 R. S. warrants the rejection. Obviously, the publication could not have a date prior to applicants' invention. There is no statute that requires an applicant to make his invention in this country.

It does not appear that the British patent has been sealed which sealing would be necessary in the case of a British patent in a rejection under Rule 29 and it appears from the decision of the Supervisory Examiner (Paper No. 7) that the examiner's real position is not that applicants are barred by the provisions of Rule 29 as appears from his statement, but that applicants have failed to overcome their own publication by affidavits filed under Rule 75.

Applicants filed a petition to the Commissioner asking that the examiner be instructed to withdraw the citation of their own British specification as a reference against the claims. This the Commissioner refused to do indicating that an adverse decision on the point by him might act to preclude a favorable decision by the Board of Appeals.

The examiner holds the affidavits insufficient as the nature of the contents of the notes referred to in the affidavit of Cousmaker does not appear and there is no such showing as to facts as is

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necessary in affidavits filed under Rule 75. The affidavits have been reexamined but we find nothing therein except the mere inference that the subject matter in issue here was disclosed to Stones by Coussmaker.

The case of Ex parte Grosselin 1901 C. D. 248, is analyzed by applicants in such a way as to contend that this decision never was intended to apply to a case where the printed publication in question was one's own publication. There are, however, certain obiter statements made in the Grosselin decision which might be taken to indicate that the provisions of Rule 75 requiring the applicants to show completion of the invention in this country apply to a case wherein the applicant is required to overcome the filing date of his own publication. It is our opinion, however, that these obiter statements are not definite and any such construction of Rule 75 as contended for by the examiner is clearly refuted by the general tenor and intent of the decision. Rule 75 was intended to provide Ex parte means by which an applicant can overcome a rejection based on a publication of the invention not more than two years prior to his application. We do not agree with the examiner that this rule is intended to apply to a case where the publication

appears without question to be a publication of the applicant's own invention.

The Commissioner indicates in Ex parte Grosselin that the examiner should consider whether the German patent was derived from applicant and was in effect nothing more than a printed publication of Grosselin's invention. The decision further indicates that Rule 75 permits an applicant to make an ex parte showing of his rights (page 254) and that the whole proceeding is by analogy to the interference practice. On page 253 it is stated that, "Whenever this Office has satisfactory evidence that some other person is as against the applicant entitled to a patent, it is, under the general principles of the law which are well recognized, bound to reject the application."

Applicants' patent in Great Britain has not been sealed so that there is no reason for rejecting the claims under Rule 29 and it appears obvious that applicants made their invention prior to the date of their published specification.

It is our opinion that this record does not show prior invention of the subject matter of the claims by a party other than the applicants. They are, therefore, entitled to a patent.

The decision of the examiner is reversed.

Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit
SHELDON et al. (complainants-appellees)

MOREDALL REALTY CORPORATION (respondent-appellant)
No. 189 Decided Feb. 21, 1938

Copyrights—Pleading and practice in courts; Appeals to Circuit Courts of Appeals—Orders appealable—

Trial judge, recognizing non-existence of actual or threatened continued infringement, concluded in opinion that injunction should not issue, but apparently through inadvertence injunction was included in decree; appeal from that part of decree was properly taken; injunction is vacated and decree to that extent reversed; as jurisdiction to review interlocutory decree depends on 28 U. S. C. 227, general rule is that propriety of granting other relief forms no part of subject matter of appeal and is not before Circuit Court of Appeals, not being final decree, but rule is subject to one exception; where such appeal is rightly taken court may examine record thus made to determine whether bill is wholly lacking in equity and, if so, may dismiss; but where doubt exists as to equitable jurisdiction, that matter is left to appeal from final decree.

Copyrights—Pleading and practice in courts—

Copyright statute differs from patent and trade mark statutes, and injunction is not condition precedent for accounting and award of damages for copyright infringement; equitable jurisdiction having been invoked in good faith by suitable allegations in bill, jurisdiction may not fall with failure of proof on merits of exclusively equitable rights; nor can court be sure on appeal from interlocutory decree that equity does not have concurrent jurisdiction of accounting on general principles.

Patents—Jurisdiction of courts—For patent infringement—

In patent cases, only where injunction is rightly granted may there be accounting and award of damages in equity.

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